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Dec. 31, 1915. Saw seven in plumage of the female, the river was skimmed over with ice, they were in an open space.

Jan. 4, 1916. I saw the seven again today, also saw a new one, a drake, in full plumage.

Jan. 13, 1916. Saw four, one drake, three in female plumage; another full plumaged drake joined them in the P. M.

Jan. 22, 1916. I saw thirteen, four drakes in full plumage, the others in the female plumage.

Jan. 30, 1916. I saw eleven, four of which were drakes in full plumage. They were widely separated.

Feb. 6, 1916. Saw twenty at 8 o'clock A. M., five of them drakes, later there were nine drakes.

Feb. 7, 1916. Saw them all again this morning.

Feb. 10, 1916. River closed with ice, birds all gone.

I have noticed a number of times this winter a feature in the courtship of the drakes, while resting on the water. They would send out a stream of water with their feet, or foot, between three and four feet directly behind them. I would also mention that they are astonishingly swift swimmers under water, and that coming up under the ice apparently caused them little inconvenience.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**The European Widgeon in Central New York.**—On April 11, 1915, Prof. A. A. Allen and I were in the Montezuma marshes at the outlet of Lake Cayuga, attempting to photograph the wild fowl. Leaving Prof. Allen in the blind I wandered over the marsh to "Black Lake" where a handsome drake of this species was discovered in a flock of Baldpate. An hour or so later we both returned, and the European Widgeon was observed at fairly close range through prism glasses for a quarter of an hour, every detail of plumage being satisfactorily made out. The species has not been recorded from the Cayuga Lake Basin in many years, and through Prof. Allen's courtesy I am able to record our observation.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Limicolæ at Porto Rico in July.**—While studying the fishes of Porto Rico in behalf of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences and Insular Government; Guanica Lake, July 27, 1914: the writer observed a Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*), about a dozen Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), as many Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*), a couple of Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*), and a single Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*). The Tern is a more recent occurrence than noted by Wetmore, Birds of Porto Rico, 1916 (U. S. Dept. Ag., Bull. No. 326), and the date for the Shore Birds is earlier than any he gives for them on their southward migration, earlier than, at first thought, one would expect them to reach the West Indies. But many early south-bound Limicolæ probably move very rapidly, reaching localities in widely separated latitudes on approximately the same dates. This was first called to the writer's attention by